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The Statesman

Published in the Interest of ALL the People

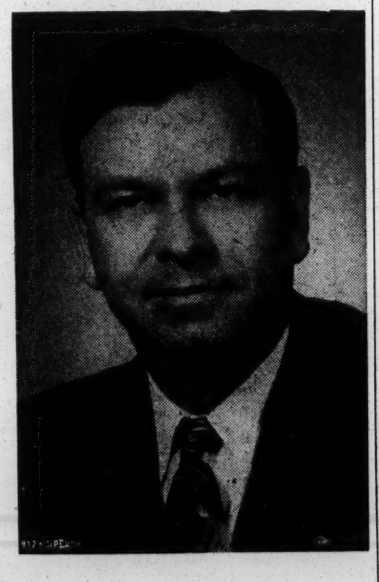
A Recorder of Georgia Governmental Affairs—Municipal, County and State

. 41 HAPEVILLE, GA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1955 Copy 5c

Georgia Moves To Number One In Total Tree Farm Acreage

Herman Talmadge Says:

Don't Tamper With Electoral College Method



It becomes increasingly apparent with each passing year that the only thing which stands between our fundamental rights and the insidious schemes of the one worlders, state planners and advocates of centralized, bureaucratic government is the delicately-contrived system of checks and balances written into our United States Constitution by our wise, farsighted founding fathers.

One of the keystones of that system of checks and balances is the Electoral College method of choosing our President. Though little understood, it is the Electoral College which assures a diffusion of political initiative throughout this vast nation of ours and guarantees to each State a minimum voice in the selection of our Chief Executive.

Simply stated, the Electoral College system provides for

WRITES NIXON

Dorn Opposes Decreasing Tariff on Japanese Textiles

GREENWOOD, S. C.—Congressman W. J. Bryan Dorn, Third District, in a letter to Vice President Richard M. Nixon, termed "ridiculous" any agreement for the United States to import textiles in any form. "We produce more textiles than all the rest of the world combined," Dorn contended. "No one would propose that Brazil import coffee."

DORN'S LETTER to the Vice President follows:

"Due to the illness of President Eisenhower, I am calling to your attention the threat to our American textile industry through a lowering of the tariff on Japanese textile goods.

"Of those countries participating in the GATT Agreements, fourteen members of GATT failed to extend tariff cuts to imports from Japan while the United States, as usual, has gone ahead carrying out its agreement to the fullest.

"For years, under the so-called Reciprocal Trade Program, lib-

TALMADGE TV SHOW

The Peace Officers Association of Georgia will hold their 55th Annual Convention in Atlanta October 18 and 19. Mr. Talmadge will have as his guests Monday, October 17, Honorable John H. Redding, President, Reverend James W. Waters, Chaplain, and Captain E. D. Mink, Secretary-Treasurer.

Be sure and tune in to WAGA-TV, Channel 5, Atlanta at 10:00 P. M. on the 17th and every

Leads In Production Of Southern Pine Lumber, Association Report Says

Talmadge Administration's Statewide Forestry Program Credited With Gains In Timber Field

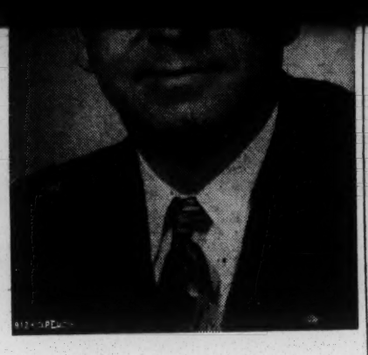
A phenomenal 70 percent increase in Tree Farms during the first eight months of 1955 has suddenly catapulted Georgia from seventh to top ranking over all states in Tree Farm acreage.

This means that Georgia's lumber industry — already the nation's No. 1 producer of Southern Pine lumber—also has taken the lead in bringing fresh millions of forest acres under a "sustained yield" basis.

It is a rare day in June when product output and source of material are improved simultaneously. But that is exactly what is happening in the case of Georgia's Southern Pine forests and her

the figures show that from January 1, 1955 to September 1, 1955, the number of Tree Farms in Georgia increased from 154 to 260—an increase of 106 or nearly 70 percent. Total Tree Farm acreage by September was 3,672,979 acres—the highest figure for any one state. During the first eight months of 1955, alone, Tree Farm acreage in Georgia increased by an incredible 1,044,254 acres.

"No. 1" Pine State



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Simply stated, the Electoral College system provides for the naming of electors on the state level who, in turn, elect the President of the United States. Each state is permitted to pick the same number of electors as it has Representatives and Senators in Congress. And, in the event there is a tie vote in the Electoral College, the election goes to the House of Representatives for a final determination.

Protective Device The framers of our Constitution foresaw that, unless some intermediate step was placed in the election process, the more heavily-populated states like New York and California would dominate the political affairs of this nation and could run rough-shod over the wishes of the small states like Delaware and Vermont. They realized that unrestricted popular elections would give rise to national political machines based upon city boss rule and their attendant evils.

Ever so often attempts are made to scrap the Electoral College and substitute, through constitutional amendment, a direct, popular vote for President or some equally-dangerous modification of that idea. Two such proposals are current and pressure is being built up for action on one or the other of them at the forthcoming session of Congress which convenes in January.

One of these proposals is known as the Lodge-Gossett Amendment which, during the Eighty-first Congress was adopted by the Senate but was not acted on by the House. It would abolish the Electoral College and substitute direct voting for President.

The other proposal is known as the Mundt-Coudert Amendment which is being pushed by Senator Karl Mundt of South Dakota. It would retain the Electoral College but would require that electors be chosen by Congressional District rather than by statewide vote.

Dangers Either of these Amendments, if adopted, would have the effect of removing from the individual states their effective voice in the selection of the head of this country. Both are aimed at getting around the constitutional checks and balances which protect freedom of the individual and are calculated to chip away further the rights of individual citizens and their state governments as guaranteed in the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to our Federal Constitution.

To change the Electoral College system by either of the methods proposed would have two immediate and detrimental effects:

1. It would serve to freeze political initiative in the hands of the two existing major parties, the Democratic and Republican, and would make it virtually impossible for a third party to attain a voice in the political affairs of this nation regardless of how laudable might be its aims.

2. It would forever foreclose the possibility of the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

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"For years, under the so-called Reciprocal Trade Program, liberals in our State Department have cried, 'We must set an example to other countries.' We have set example after example while other countries nullified everything we did by quotas, exchange controls, import permits, etc. No one would propose that Brazil import coffee, that Honduras import bananas, that India import tea or the Malay States import raw rubber. It is just as ridiculous for the United States to agree to import textiles in any form because we produce more than all the rest of the world combined.

"**THE TEXTILE** industry would be grateful to you for anything you might do to get it relief under the Escape Clause of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements. A good example of the way reciprocal trade is working today is the fact that in England there is an import quota on American Chevrolet automobiles and those that are permitted to come in, the price is around six thousand dollars. I know the Administration will give the situation every consideration. We are looking to your leadership and influence in this time of distress in the textile industry."

N.A.A.C.P. Demands Federal Troops Occupy Mississipi

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Chicago branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People demanded recently that Mississippi virtually be suspended from the Union and occupied by federal troops.

The executive committee of the local unit adopted a resolution urging "early withdrawal of the rights of federal and local franchise," suspension of the state's congressional delegation and appointment of a federal administrator to handle the state's affairs.

The resolution also asked that Mississippi be occupied by federal troops while "an investigation of the causes and results of abrogations of citizens' rights in violation of the constitution be thoroughly prosecuted."

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Be sure and tune in to WAGA-TV, Channel 5, Atlanta at 10:00 P. M. on the 17th and every Monday evening and join Herman Talmadge and his guests.

Campaign Urges Wise Marketing Of Ga. Timber

Georgia bankers and county agents are going around this week telling farmers when 12 is twice as much as 10.

It's all part of a campaign to get Georgia landowners to sell their timber wisely.

The bankers and agents go on to explain that "a sawtimber tree 12 inches in diameter contains twice as many board feet of lumber as a 10-inch tree."

This also is part of the message in advertisements being sponsored by banks this week in most of the state's weekly newspapers. One on pulpwood marketing will follow next week.

Also aiding in the campaign is a new leaflet written by C. Dorsey Dyer, forester for the Agricultural Extension Service of the College of Agriculture. Called "Selling Timber Wisely," the publication is being distributed now by county agents.

The campaign to improve Georgia timber marketing practices was worked out by the Agricultural Extension Service and the Georgia Bankers Association, with Dyer and C. W. Lowe, Bank of Edison, and chairman of the Association's forestry committee, taking the lead.

The message this week points out that a 20-year-old tree eight inches in diameter contains 24 board feet of lumber and will be worth 48 cents. But in just five more years the tree will be 10 inches in diameter, contain 44 board feet of lumber, and be worth 88 cents.

In another five years the value of the tree doubles. There are 95 board feet in a 12-inch, 30-year-old tree. It will be worth $1.90.

If left alone until it becomes a 14-inch tree, it will be valued at $3.12. Such a tree will be about 35 years old and contain 156 board feet of lumber.

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This means that Georgia's lumber industry — already the nation's No. 1 producer of Southern Pine lumber— also has taken the lead in bringing fresh millions of forest acres under a "sustained yield" basis.

It is a rare day in June when product output and source of material are improved simultaneously. But that is exactly what is happening in the case of Georgia's Southern Pine forests and her lumber industry.

The State's forest fire protection and reforestation program, extending to every county desiring it, was launched six years ago by the administration of former Governor Herman Talmadge.

Ranking 46 in the nation in the amount of forest acreage under production in November, 1948, today Georgia stands first. She leads the nation in the production and planting of seedlings.

These strides in forestry have resulted in the location in Georgia of many new forest products industries, including several new multi-million dollar pulp mills.

Even though the annual production of Southern Pine lumber in Georgia never has gone lower than 1,254,661,000 board feet (1947) since the end of World War II, the forest management programs of the lumber industry have been so effective and far reaching that millions of additional forest acres were brought to a point where harvest never exceeds growth.

Sustained Yields

Georgia's success in getting new forest lands under a "sustained yield" basis has been most pronounced in recent years, and these, amazingly, were the same years that lumber production was highest.

The Tree Farms' surge, together with a reported heavy rise in the production of Southern Pine lumber gives evidence that 1955 is the most important year in history for Georgia's lumber industry.

Reports by mills to the Southern Pine Association indicate that the production of Southern Pine lumber during the first eight months of 1955 was nine percent higher than the same period last year and 11 percent over 1953. While the reports covered all states in the producing region, the increase was fairly evenly distributed. Applied to Georgia, the increase would be especially significant, because of the high volume of output by this state. In the last five years Georgia has produced more Southern Pine lumber than ever before in its history and annual production has been as high as 1,720,825,000 board feet.

As for the Tree Farms' surge, the figures show that from January 1, 1955 to September 1, 1955, the number of Tree Farms in Georgia increased from 154 to 260—an increase of 106 or nearly 70 percent. Total Tree Farm acreage by September was 3,672,979 acres—the highest figure for any one state. During the first eight months of 1955, alone, Tree Farm acreage in Georgia increased by an incredible 1,044,254 acres.

"No. 1" Pine State

From all these reports, it is evident that Georgia's lumber industry is further consolidating its position as the No. 1 Southern Pine state, from a standpoint of volume of production. It is also evident that this activity—vital to the economy of the state of Georgia is getting bigger all the time.

Southern Pine Association records show that in Georgia, the lumber industry, farmers, and other landholders are planting pine trees constantly and by the millions. This supplements natural forestation and gets idle areas into production. Moreover, sufficient allowance is being made for future periods of heavy lumber demand, and, in Georgia, supplies of Southern Pine have been assured for all time.

Debarking and chipping operations launched recently by several Georgia mills are a source of supplementary income with important conservation aspects. By these operations, bark is removed from logs mechanically or hydraulically at the outset of lumber manufacture. The slabs and edgings which formerly were used for fuel or else went to waste, are now transformed into pulp chips and sold to paper companies. Not only are there revenues from the sales, but the process also is making the forest resources of the state go further, since more of the tree is put to profitable use.

The importance of all this progress from the standpoint of the economy of the state is underscored by the fact that 64,000 workers are employed by the Georgia timber industries. Total annual value of forest products grown and manufactured in Georgia is about $530,000,000.

HERMAN TALMADGE'S SPEAKING SCHEDULE

Monday—October 17—ATLANTA, Ga.—WAGA-TV—10:00 P. M.

Tuesday—October 18—ATLANTA, Ga.—Peace Officers of Georgia Association—3:00 P. M.

Friday — October 21 — ATHENS, Ga. — College of Agriculture Fall Meeting—7:00 P. M.

THE STATESMAN

Published Weekly

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EUGENE TALMADGE.....Associate Editor
1933 - 1946

HERMAN E. TALMADGE.....Associate Editor

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Most Of Georgia's Larger Cities Fail To Balance Budgets

Two of Georgia's nine larger cities, Albany and LaGrange, last year were able to "balance their budgets" by living within their incomes, according to the Atlanta field office of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

In these two cities, last year's city government revenues exceeded expenditures. Albany received $3,181,000 in total revenue and spent $2,821,000, while in LaGrange the income was $2,820,000 and "outgo," $2,121,000.

Otherwise, however, more was spent than was taken in in Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Columbus, Macon, Athens and Rome.

In all nine of the Georgia cities of 25,000 population and over, revenues were greater in 1954 than in 1953, Merrill C. Lofton, Commerce Department field manager, said. Analyzing a current Bureau of the Census report on

Georgia Moving Into It's Own As Grain-Producing State

This fall Georgia farmers are harvesting the largest corn crop in history—63 million bushels as compared with 30 million bushels last year, when corn yields were drastically reduced by protracted dry weather during the growing season. Given normal weather, Georgia farmers, by the use of new high yielding varieties, coupled with their more advanced know-how, are raising the level of corn production substantially. In addition, an increase in acreage is being devoted to corn, grains, and soybeans. This swing to grain production is occasioned partly by governmental controls on tobacco and cotton, which has released acreages from these crops. Farmers, in view of labor shortages, have planted much of this released acreage in grain crops, which lend themselves nicely to mechanical production and harvesting with attendant low labor costs.

A large part of this year's corn crop will be fed to cattle and hogs on the farm and marketed as livestock on the hoof. This is a program which agricultural leaders have been advocating for years and one calculated to improve greatly the economic position of the farmer. To the farmer who has livestock, an abundance of corn is always a blessing, as nothing is more distressing than to have hungry animals and no feed for them to eat. Much of this year's crop of corn will, therefore, be turned into money on the farm through cattle and hogs, and Georgia farmers are doing a good job in that direction now.

In certain communities corn, in excess of home food requirements, will be available for sale, and some distressed selling will occur with attendant low prices. This situation prompted the Agricultural Extension Service in Athens to hold a series of meetings in key communities over Georgia to discuss corn marketing. In these meetings it was brought out that there is a potential market for all the surplus corn right in the state. For example, it was reported that the Georgia broiler industry uses 15 to 18 million bushels of corn annually as poultry feed and that most of this comes from the Middle Western or Corn Belt States. Georgia leads the nation in production of broilers—more than 100 million per year now—and these are fed a highly concentrated ration, the bulk of which is corn. Most feed millers and feed mixers want yellow corn, shelled, dried, graded and shipped to them in bulk at regular intervals during the year. Most mills do not

Two New Industries For Every County Seen By Candler

ATLANTA, Ga.—(GPS) "We can get at least two industrial organizations in every county in Georgia within the next two years—if we work at it."

Thus declared Scott Candler, secretary of the Georgia Department of Commerce, the state's No. 1 agency for promoting new industries, in a speech before the recent 22nd annual meeting of the Georgia Municipal Association held at Radium Springs.

"We don't offer industry anything free," he said. "We just show them they'll make more money in our state."

Pointing out that attracting industry to larger cities is not Georgia's primary problem, Candler said "Getting industry to the little towns is the greatest problem." However, he added, "Industry follows industry."

Then he gave this advice to Georgia's smaller cities and towns desiring to attract new industries:

"Remember that the small Southern town has great assets in climate, resources and labor. You should let everyone know it.

"You have to develop the things you can offer an incoming industry and make it obvious your town is willing to cooperate.

"Study your state, become sold on it yourself, and sell others on it.

"Keep in mind that industry follows the good things of life—good schools, churches, public health, libraries and neighbors."

Freedom Of Press Works Both Ways

From—THE JACKSON HERALD

—but we do not always use it. Usually the newspaper exercises its full right to report the news and express its opinion.

But, Freedom of the Press works both ways. The second, and as just important, way is the right and privilege of all the people to express themselves through their newspapers. The columns of the press are always open for personal opinion and comment.

Here, at the grass roots, your home town newspaper is close to its readers. We receive, first hand, the conversations on topics of the day. We receive and print personal news that would be insignificant to a larger paper, but is good news for us.

Our interest is centered on whatever happens in Jackson County. As a comparatively small weekly, we must depend on several community sources to receive the local events each week. Our valued correspondents are a major influence in Freedom of The Press as it may be exercised in each community.

We may edit some of the news we receive, but we do not censor it. This is where the public often fails to express their views in matters affecting their community, their children or their own life. We find many times people would rather live on unfounded rumors than published facts.

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In all nine of the Georgia cities of 25,000 population and over, revenues were greater in 1954 than in 1953, Merrill C. Lofton, Commerce Department field manager, said. Analyzing a current Bureau of the Census report on large city financing last year, he said expenditures were up, too, in all but two of the cities, Augusta and Albany.

Augusta and LaGrange were the only Georgia cities able to reduce taxes in 1954 as compared with 1953.

Five of the cities, Atlanta, Savannah, Albany, Athens and LaGrange, received some financial assistance from the Georgia State government.

On the indebtedness side, four of the Georgia cities, Augusta, Columbus, Albany, and LaGrange ended 1954 with a smaller debt than they had at the same time in 1953. In Augusta, it was cut from $6,090,000 to $6,040,000, Columbus, $7,609,000 to $7,442,000, Albany, $2,524,000 to $2,375,000, and LaGrange, $5,538,000 to $5,358,000. Otherwise, the debt went up from $39,434,000 to $49,565,000 in Atlanta, $16,961,000 to $20,375,000 in Savannah, $3,925,000 to $4,550,000 in Macon, $2,612,000 to $2,710,000 in Athens, and $1,508,000 to $2,434,000 in Rome.

Estimate 61 Million Motor Vehicles On Road By End Of This Year

The motorist with a yen to pass everything on the road might as well accept the inevitable and fall into line, the Georgia Motor Club (AAA) advised recently, for by the end of this year there'll be an estimated 61,301,000 motor vehicles in this country.

This somewhat astronomical figure will include 50,954,000 passenger cars, a 5.1 per cent increase over last year, and 10,347,000 trucks and buses—a gain of 2.8 per cent, R. W. Schilling, President of the Georgia Motor Club, pointed out. The estimates were based on state registration figures obtained by the American Automobile Association, with which the club here is affiliated, from the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. They're preliminary—not final.

Don't get alarmed at the 61 million—plus figure, Mr. Schilling advised, for if the pattern of increased registrations continues, there'll be 81 million vehicles on the roads in 1965—a mere ten years hence.

Florida, with an anticipated 10.0 per cent increase in motor vehicle registrations, is experiencing the biggest gain of any state. Texas is next with 7.1 per cent, and increases of between 6 and 7 per cent are expected in Georgia, Alabama, California, Louisiana and North Carolina.

The estimated total registration of motor vehicles for Georgia for 1955 is 1,205,000. Of this number, passenger cars make up an estimated 960,000. The per cent of increase in total registration is 6.3 over 1954.

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In certain communities corn, in excess of home food requirements, will be available for sale, and some distressed selling will occur with attendant low prices. This situation prompted the Agricultural Extension Service in Athens to hold a series of meetings in key communities over Georgia to discuss corn marketing. In these meetings it was brought out that there is a potential market for all the surplus corn right in the state. For example, it was reported that the Georgia broiler industry uses 15 to 18 million bushels of corn annually as poultry feed and that most of this comes from the Middle Western or Corn Belt States. Georgia leads the nation in production of broilers—more than 100 million per year now—and these are fed a highly concentrated ration, the bulk of which is corn. Most feed millers and feed mixers want yellow corn, shelled, dried, graded and shipped to them in bulk at regular intervals during the year. Most mills do not want shelled corn in bags, or bulk corn in the ear. They have little space for storing corn at the mill and, therefore, want to buy only what they use each week. Other users of corn, such as mills processing meal and grits, use white corn and are in the market for corn the year round.

All of this presents a need and an opportunity in many communities, particularly in South Georgia. There is need for facilities to prepare and store corn and small grain, and an opportunity exists to develop grain merchandising enterprises to convert surplus grain into cash. Various individuals are exploiting this opportunity in various localities as a private business enterprise. In other localities groups of individuals are organizing co-operative associations to handle grain. All of this is more or less something new in Georgia, yet there is a vast amount of information available to parties interested in getting into the grain business.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Administration of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has a program to encourage the establishment of grain storage facilities and to help finance grain in storage. The Agricultural Extension Service and the State Agricultural Experiment Stations have helpful information on the problems involved in preparing and storing grain. The railroad agricultural agents and representatives of banks and other business concerns can help develop markets for this surplus—all to the benefit of Georgia farmers and Georgia business.

The large corn crop now being harvested should provide the incentive needed to bring about the establishment of facilities to serve the grain grower, just as the cotton gin and oil mill have served the cotton grower over the years. In most Georgia farm trading centers the business establishments are operated largely to sell either goods or services to farmers. This condition came about largely as a result of a one crop farming system. The one crop farm is no more. Diversification is the order of the day, bringing with it a wide variety of farm products for markets. Those communities where pioneering has been carried on in providing facilities and personnel to market grain, peanuts, livestock, fruits, vegetables, and other farm produce, as well as cotton and tobacco, point the way to a better farm economy in our state.

"Remember that the small Southern town has great assets in climate, resources and labor. You should let everyone know it.

"You have to develop the things you can offer an incoming industry and make it obvious your town is willing to cooperate.

"Study your state, become sold on it yourself, and sell others on it.

"Keep in mind that industry follows the good things of life—good schools, churches, public health, libraries and neighbors."

Freedom Of Press Works Both Ways

From—THE JACKSON HERALD

We hear much about Freedom of The Press. Fortunately in this country we have it. Some other countries are not so fortunate. People read government controlled newspapers and other periodicals. They read what a dictatorical power wants them to read. Opinions of the people are not found in the pages of their press—unless it is favorable to the government.

We have Freedom of The Press ever happens in Jackson County. As a comparatively small weekly, we must depend on several community sources to receive the local events each week. Our valued correspondents are a major influence in Freedom of The Press as it may be exercised in each community.

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We hope during this National Newspaper Week that our point will get across and more people will exercise Freedom of The Press both ways.

Some of the Georgia-grown products used in candies are: thirty-nine million pounds of fats and oils, molasses, milk products, fruit and fruit products, eggs, cream and butter.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

HERMAN TALMADGE SAYS:

(Continued from Page 1)

House of Representatives being permitted to exercise its constitutional duty of electing a President in the event of a deadlock in the Electoral College.

Those who favor such changes argue that under the Electoral College system, every citizen's vote does not count the same. They claim that the aims of democracy are thereby thwarted.

Federal Republic To those persons I would reply that we do not live in a democracy, but rather a federal republic based upon a central government of limited powers and with the bulk of political initiative confided in the 48 sovereign states. And it is because we have a republican form of government that we have been able to maintain stable government and protect the rights and liberties of all our citizens.

History has proved without any one exception that pure democracy is too utopian to be achieved. Without a system of checks and balances such as we enjoy—as the result of the wisdom of our founders—nations either degenerate into instability and anarchy or the totalitarianism of dictatorship.

The wisdom of our system of government is borne out by the fact that while other nations have declined, the United States has grown and prospered. Nowhere in the modern world do men and women enjoy a greater degree of individual freedom than do the citizens of this nation.

I, for one, prayerfully hope that we will borrow from the wisdom of our forefathers and heed the voice of experience of other nations to maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of government passed on to us as the greatest heritage in the history of civilization.

—HERMAN E. TALMADGE

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New Appointments To Navy League Acona Announced

Upon the recommendation of John L. Conner, President for the Sixth Region of the Navy League of the United States, and Regional Chairman for the League's ACONA program, Rear Admiral G. C. Crawford, Commandant, Sixth Naval District, has appointed and received acceptances from the following prominent Atlantians to serve on the Advisory Council on Naval Affairs for this area for terms of one year:

C. E. Woolman, President and General Manager, Delta Air Lines, Inc.

Stuart Broeman, Vice Chairman of the Board, American Bakeries Co.

Edgar J. Forio, Vice President, The Coca-Cola Co.

Garnett A. Carter, Vice President, Fulton National Bank of Atlanta.

L. P. Kilpatrick, District Manager, F. W. Woolworth Co.

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Jesse D. Jewell, President, J. D. Jewell Co., Gainesville, former President, Georgia State Chamber of Commerce.

Joseph E. Johnston, Woodstock, banker and former State Senator.

Morgan McNeel, President, McNeel Marble Co., Marietta.

The purpose of the Navy League's Advisory Council is to provide Naval Commands with civilian

fied by the Air Force but it is faster than any transport flying today. It is the first transport to be pressurized for flying above 30,000 feet. "Some of our C-130s have flown over Chattanooga while on test flights," Martin commented. "You may have seen them."

Martin said all production of the C-130 today is for the Air Force but that he expected it to be available commercially in a few years.

"The Hercules would be ideal for solving the traffic congestion problem of industry. Factories could be established away from cities, not bound to rail and highway centers. Landing fields could be built next to new plants located in surburban areas or adjacent to small towns. These factories could have the landing strips arranged so a plane like the Hercules could taxi up to the loading dock, lower its ramp and unload raw materials or load finished products without trans-handling, to another means of transportation. This is possible since the floor of the C-130 Hercules is only 42 inches off the runway.

Sellers Asks Parents To Give Children Diphtheria Anti-Toxin

An outbreak of four cases of diphtheria—one resulting in death—in Habersham County this week emphasized the fear of public health officials that the disease is attempting a comeback in Georgia.

Four children of the Kinney Morris family, route 1, Alto, were infected. Virginia, age eight, died Tuesday (Oct. 4). Hospitalized now at Hall County Hospital in Gainesville are: Frankie, age nine; Estelle, age four, and two-year-old Mary, according to Mrs. Ethel Blog, Public Health Nurse in Habersham County.

Only recently Dr. T. F. Sellers, Director of the Georgia Department of Public Health, had said, "No child need die of diphtheria. Since modern medicine has made diphtheria so easy to prevent, it especially saddens those of us in

taking advantage of available immunizations.

Georgia's Courteous Driver Contest for October, sponsored by the Georgia Citizens Council, is now underway. Anyone who desires to nominate a candidate for this award may do so by writing a letter or card to the Georgia Citizens Council, 20 Ivy Street, S. E., Atlanta. You may nominate a relative, a friend, or anyone else with the exception of a police officer. Letters or cards will be accepted until Midnight, October 31st. Both the winning driver and writer of the winning letter will receive valuable awards.

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The purpose of the Navy League's Advisory Council is to provide Naval Commands with civilian advice and assistance when requested, and the Secretary of the Navy has termed the program of inestimable value to the Navy.

Georgia-Made Plane Seen As Ideal For Air Freight

Turbo-prop powered airplanes will introduce the comforts and speed of air travel to thousands of Americans in towns and cities never before served by air transportation, B. A. Martin, chief pilot of the Lockheed Aircraft Company at Marietta, Ga., told the Chattanooga Civitan Club at noon Friday.

"We've heard a lot about jet powered transports and atom powered airplanes, but the turbo-prop airplane is the one which in the next decade is going to mean the most to the average American," Martin said. A reason for this is the turbo-prop airplanes will be able to take off and land from short runways and will be economical for airlines to operate.

The pilot said the C-130 Hercules which his company is building for the United States Air Force at the Marietta plant is a plane with these characteristics. The Hercules is the newest American transport and it is basically a freight-carrying airplane. Its power is from four turbo-prop engines turning up 15,000 horsepower, enough to pull a 160 car freight train.

"The C-130 is a pilot's dream airplane," Martin said. "Though weighing 54 tons and having a wing span of 135 feet, the Hercules handles as easily as a fighter."

The cargo field has never been developed in the air according to its potentials, the Lockheed pilot said. A reason for this is there has never been the proper airliner for carrying freight.

"In the C-130 Hercules we have an airplane which will open the skies to the commerce of the world," Martin predicted.

The C-130 airplane, which can carry loads up to 20 tons, has been taken off runways in less than 800 feet and landed in little more than 600 feet, Martin declared. The speed of the C-130 is still classi-

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Only recently Dr. T. F. Sellers, Director of the Georgia Department of Public Health, had said, "No child need die of diphtheria. Since modern medicine has made diphtheria so easy to prevent, it especially saddens those of us in public health to see even one death a year from this disease."

Dr. Sellers was referring to toxoid shots and booster shots which readily prevent the infection. These shots are given by local physicians or local health departments.

Deaths from diphtheria have increased from a low of 11 in 1951 to 23 in 1954, according to Dr. W. J. Murphy, State Health Department Epidemiologist. The increase resulted, he said, from parents not

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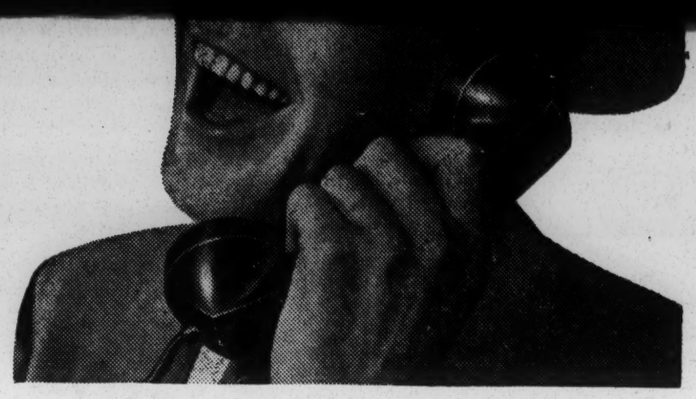

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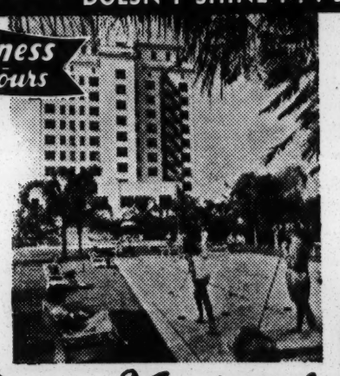

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Japanese Textile Imports Seen Shattering Market For American Goods

GATT Treaty Is Responsible For Dilemma, Executive Declares

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The total cotton industry of the United States is finding itself in a perilous position today as mills and farmers encounter "a full-scale invasion of the home market," the executive vice president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute declared here Friday.

Robert C. Jackson, Washington, D. C., told the annual Public Relations meeting of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association that the current floods of imports of textiles from abroad—particularly from Japan—will, unless checked, "have a devastating impact on an industry whose price and profit positions are already unfavorable when compared with the average of American manufacturing industry as a whole.

"The consequence," he added, "will be far reaching on all businesses linked with textiles, on mill employment and on the local business and social life of communities where mills operate."

Mr. Johnson's address followed a highlighting of the importance of the textile industry to Alabama by Dwight M. Wilhelm, of Montgomery, executive vice president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association, and a panel discussion on the contributions and progress of the industry in the state.

* * *

"IT IS IRONICAL," Mr. Jackson said, "that some of our foreign competitors are surprised that nothing has been done to correct this incredible situation. Recently a Swiss manufacturer was reported as saying that he was surprised that we did not demand compensation by way of counter-concessions, when some American industry such as bicycles or watch manufacturing occasionally obtains tariff relief."

Mr. Jackson said these developments are creating some serious problems for Japan and that the U. S. Government, by its pro-Japan policy, "has caused a backfire against Japanese goods all over the world.

"Without asking for it," he continued, "the Japanese have been put in an awkward spot in their trade and political relationships with the United States, the very country which has been their greatest postward friend and helper. So again it is ironical that the Japanese seem to be thinking about taking steps to help solve this tragically inane situation—steps which our own government should be initiating."

* * *

THE SPEAKER pointed out that the U. S. Government has found import quotas necessary to attain improved earnings for farmers and employees and has imposed such quotas on various farm commodities, including cotton. Moreover, what amounts to an import quota has been imposed on labor through the immigration laws.

"Failure to carry through and impose the import quota on cotton goods, which farm and labor policies have made necessary, is now liable to undermine our entire cotton economy," he declared.

"Lacking the establishment of a regulatory system on cotton textile imports," Mr. Jackson added, "the cotton manufacturing industry is undoubtedly doomed to withering. This drying-up process x x x will take its toll in lost mill employment, reduced consumption of cotton and evaporated purchasing power with consequent injury to other industries. Larger mill organizations with greater flexibility and maneuverability can last it out longer, but only at the cost of more liquidations and mergers. In time it could mean that U. S. industry operations and untimately the farmers and American consumers themselves will be thrown to the mercy of foreign interests.

"This," he said, "is why a fair, workable cotton goods import quota is essential immediately. Its achievement is a primary industry objective. Recognizing the equity in preserving the markets which foreign industries have historically established in the United States, a plan advanced by the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute would allow imports equal to the average inflow reached during 1953-1954, the two biggest postwar years; and, in addition, would allow an increase to a total of 50 per cent more, in line with the government's policy of economic aid to Free World allies. A quota formula of this type, both fair and generous, will provide the entire cotton industry with stability vitally needed for future progress."

There are about 198,000 farms in Georgia, and only 66,000 of them are 100 acres or more in size.

In 1930 Georgia produced 811,000 head of cattle. By 1952 this figure was up to over 1,235,000 head.

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* * *

"IT IS IRONICAL," Mr. Jackson said, "that some of our foreign competitors are surprised that nothing has been done to correct this incredible situation. Recently a Swiss manufacturer was reported as saying: 'We understand America's objectives in helping the free world to recover from the last war, but we can't understand why America should make it possible for the Japanese textile industry to become so strong in such a short time and thus be in a position to shatter the foundations of the American market. . . A relatively small yardage of Japanese imports into Switzerland can be disastrous for us in their effect on the market.' In order to stabilize trade in Europe, arrangements are going on right now among several governments to restrict imports from the Orient."

The ACMI executive told the group at the Tutwiler Hotel that when the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade organization voted to accept Japan into membership, 14 member nations "did so with a big string attached." He amplified:

"Led by England and France, they invoked a proviso of the GATT agreement which allows any country to set quota limitations or other barriers against imports from Japan whenever such action is deemed necessary for self-protection. Except for West Germany and Japan herself, America's chief competing foreign textile industries are located in those 14 countries. With the blessing of the U. S. State Department, these countries succeeded in rigging up the trade agreement procedure so that Japan's commercial expansion will concentrate on the American home market. Whatever losses they stand to suffer in international textile trade owing to Japan's emergence will be underwritten by the United States. These are the same countries which rebuke us, and de-

the world.

"Without asking for it," he continued, "the Japanese have been put in an awkward spot in their trade and political relationships with the United States, the very country which has been their greatest postward friend and helper. So again it is ironical that the Japanese seem to be thinking about tak-

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